

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- 261. By ALEX. S. CHRISTIE, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.—A curve of the nth degree rolls upon any curve whatever: to determine the degree and position of the locus of the centers of curvature of all the elements described, at any given instant, by the points of the rolling curve.
- 262. By Prof. A. B. Evans, Lockport, N. Y.—Prove, x being an integer, that x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)(x+6) cannot be the square of a commensurate number.
- 263. By W. L. MARCY, Colorado Springs, Col.—On the 17th of Aug., 1878, at 5^h 20^m A. M., an observation of polaris was taken in Lat. 37°30′, Long. 107° W. from Greenwich, with an engineer's transit; from the meridian thus obtained, the Sun's azimuth at 6^h23^m53^s, A. M., was 79°10′30″ What was the error of the watch, and of the meridian?
- 264. By Prof. J. H. Kershner, *Mercersberg*, Pa.—It is required to divide a given straight line into three parts such that the triangle formed of them shall have its circumscribing circle a minimum and its inscribed circle a maximum.
- 265. By George Eastwood, Saxonville, Mass.—At age a, a person takes out a life policy of k dollars, for which he agrees to pay an annual premium of p dollars. At age a+n he is not able to make his annual payment and wants to sell, or surrender, his life-policy for full-paid insurance policy. If the n premiums that have been paid be each viewed as the sum of a series of infinitely small annuities, payable at infinitely small intervals of time, within each year, what ought to be the present value of the new policy?

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. Madison, Wisconsin-1879. 320 pages, 8vo.

The Mathematical Visitor, No. 3. Artemas Martin, A. M., Editor and Publisher. Erie, Pa. 36 pages, 4to. Price, 50 cents.

ERRATA.

On page 63, line 20, for Prof. Johnson, read, Prof. Hendrickson.

" " 67, " 9, insert a period after $\infty + 1$, and for "Le", read Let.

" " 49, " 4, Vol. III, for 4058, read 4059, and for 4059, read, 4060.

" " 23, Vol. IV, insert the factor, $\cos \phi$, in the numerator of the value of \triangle .